BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1862.

T. G. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.

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☞ Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

Our Country, Right or Wrong!

BY HON. GEORGE LUNT.

"Our country! right or wrong!"
What manly heart can doubt
That thus should swell the patriot song,
Thus ring the patriot shout?
Be but the foe arrayed
And War's wild trumpet blown,—
Cold were his heart who has not made
His country's cause his own.

Though faction rule the halls
Where nobler thoughts have swayed,
One sacred voice forever calls
The patriot's heart and blade!
He, at his country's name,
Feels every pulse beat high,
Wreathes round her glory all his fame,
And loves for her to die!

Where'er her flag unrolled
Woos the saluting breeze,
Flings o'er the plain its starry fold,
Or floats on stormy seas—
All dearest things are there,
All that makes life divine,
Home, faith, the brave, the true, the fair,
Cling to the flaming sign.

Oh! is this thought a dream?
No! by the gallant dead,
Who sleep by hill and plain, and stream,
Or deep on ocean's bed!
By every sacred name,
By every glorious song,
By all we know and love of fame,
"Our Country! Right or Wrong!"

A Horrid Picture.

The *Cornwall Monthly* for October, in an article on "London Fogs and London Poor," has the following on the sad situation of the poor and afflicted in the the great Babel of the British Kingdom. It is strange that such hellish neglect should occur right under the noses of the "guardians of civilization," while they snuff up for less crimes, to cavil a whine over, three thousand miles away from the loathsome scene we now refer to:

"In the streets of London I have seen women and children contending for the possession of a bone drawn from the slush of a kennel. I have seen boys fight and bruise each other for a crust of bread dropped upon the pavement, and covered with wet mud, or even unsightly filth. I have entered the abode of this desperate poverty, led hither by children who clamored for alms, and found such misery as I am incompetent to press in words. I have seen the living, unable to rise from sickness, in the same bed with the dying and the dead. I have known an instance where a living man in strong health, bating the exhausting effects of privation and sorrow, has been compelled to seek repose in the straw beside the body of his dead wife, his children occupying the floor, and there being in the room neither chair upon which he could seat himself nor table upon which he could stretch himself to rest. I have seen an infant crawl for nourishment, in its dead mother's breast, and there was not in all the house the value of a cent to buy it food. I have seen a wife, in following her husband's body to the grave, drop in the road and die before medical assistance could be secured. A *post mortem* examination proved that she died from hunger.

Checks and Notes.—The National tax law, which went into effect on the 1st inst., provides—

"*First*—That all bank checks, or orders for any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars ($20) shall have placed thereon a two cent stamp, and that the drawers thereof shall place thereon their initials and date of issue. The penalty for not so doing is fifty dollars in each case, and the instruments are valid.

"*Second*—Bills of exchange and promissory notes are subject to like provisions, but the stamps required range from five cents to one hundred and fifty cents, and over according to the principal amount. The penalty in these cases is two hundred dollars, and the instruments are invalid."

Our readers should cut these two paragraphs out, and paste them in some convenient place for reference.

Well kept Butter.—"In 1814," says the *Journal del Aisne*, "a woman of Cassy, being surprised by the Cossacks, concealed a crock of fresh butter which she did not want them to have in a field near her house. After the departure of the foreign visitors she endeavored to find the exact spot in which the butter was concealed, but did not succeed, and after a while the whole matter was forgotten. A short time ago some workmen, digging the foundation of a house, came upon the pot in question, and on opening what they expected to be a treasure, discovered the butter as white and firm as when buried forty-eight years before. Since exposure to the air it has, however acquired an extremely rank taste."

☞An exchange paper says, that when David slew Goliah with a sling, the latter fell stone dead, and of course was quite astonished, as such a thing never entered his head before.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 38—No. 47. Beaver, Wednesday, November 19, 1862. Established 1818

Letter From Parson Brownlow.

Peoria, Illinois, Nov. 3, '62.

To the Editor of Philadelphia Press:—Since writing you from Mattoon, in Coles county, on Monday, I have spoken at Centralia, in Marion county; at Springfield, in Sangamon county; at Bloomington, in McLean county; at Peoria, in the county of the same name; and at Pekin, in Tazewell county. To-day I speak at Monmouth, in Warren county, and to-morrow at Galesburg, the day of the election.

At the most of these points there were mass meetings, or monster gatherings, which, the citizens told me, were equal to the large gatherings of the last campaign, or those convened by Douglas and Lincoln. In the day time I was often forced to speak to thousands in the open air, and at night to crowded halls or churches. I have spoken twice each day ever since I left Chicago—usually two hours in the day and one at night.

Mr. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, spoke with me each night, and occupied an hour. He is a clear, forcible, and effective public speaker.

At the mass meeting in Springfield, ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, spoke with us, and made a powerful and argumentative speech, which had a powerful effect upon the audience, and will tell upon the election there to-morrow.

There is a perfect storm raging at all points in this State, both parties have scores of their best speakers in the field, and they are contesting every inch of ground in every county.—I have never labored harder, traveling every night from fifty to one hundred miles, and sleeping but little. Whilst I have never been more enthusiastically received, or kindly treated, by Unionists, I have never been more bitterly assailed or unsparingly denounced by Secessionists and Tories than I have since I spoke in Chicago, Saturday was a week ago. Every conceivable plan has been adopted to keep the people from turning out.—Opposition meetings have been held, and publications made to the effect that my language is so vulgar that no lady could be present without being insulted and made to blush!

In this city on Saturday, before an audience of thousands, nearly half of whom were ladies, one of their drunken hirelings got in front of the stand, gave me the lie while speaking, screamed out at the top of his voice, and sought by yelling and crowing, to break up the meeting, but a lot of these Federal soldiers present seized upon him, choked him down, and double-quicked him out of the crowd!

At Decatur, I was followed by the gallant Col. Tupper, who is just ready to march a new and noble regiment into the field. He stated in his speech that secession citizens of the town had just told him that I ought to be *egged out of the country*, and his soldiers in the audience demanded their names, and swore they would *ride them out of the town upon a rail*. They were saved from violence by the Colonel withholding their names, though he himself denounced them in appropriate terms.

At Pekin, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, on the bank of the Illinois river, an opposition meeting was got up, the court house secured, and the only hall in the town rented, to prevent my speaking on Saturday night.—Publication was made that one Henry Grover, an open-mouthed Secessionist, would speak at the court-house. He had formerly been an Abolitionist, but went over to the Secession party, because the Republicans refused to nominate him for Congress. But they made an unsuccessful run against me. I was invited into the Baptist church, the largest house in the town. It was filled to overflowing, and the windows and doors were crowded. The Secessionists resorted to the court house, and there commenced speaking, and failing to carry off the crowd, they brought out a cannon and fired several rounds. But that was no go. I held the crowd whilst I spoke more than two hours.

This tory party here are more bold than they are in Pennsylvania, or even in Ohio. They avow their hostility to the war, to the present Administration, and their sympathy for the rebellion. They go further and avow their purposes to create a Northwestern Confederacy. The candidates, who are seeking to get into Congress and the State Legislature, call themselves *Democrats* for the sake of getting votes, but their active partisans avow themselves *Secessionists*, and declare themselves on the side of the rebellion. Their papers all over the State are bold, fierce and daring, in their war upon the Government of the United States. They make good what the Chicago *Times* uttered in the following editorial notice, just at the time the rebellion broke out:

"A Fire in the Rear.—We can tell the Republican Legislature and the Republican administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: *if troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people of the South*, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT."

The course these tories are pursuing in Illinois explains the wherefore of the republication of a long editorial in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, headed "The Great West," part of which is in these words:

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, a strong opposition to the present war upon the South. The tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, *and the Democratic Conventions*, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war *per se*, but assumes the form of opposition to Abolitionism, coercion, and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it otherwise, for in that event the individuals giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee Bastile, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the approaching fall election."

The game of these *bogus* Democrats is to act upon the advice of Beauregard to Bragg, and call every man an "Abolitionist" who favors the putting down of this infernal rebellion. One clause in that letter to Bragg is in these precise words: "By the way, I think that in all our despatches we should call our enemies Abolitionists, instead of Federals, as it would help our cause much in the Northwestern States."

Thus, Mr. Editor, it may be seen why it is that rebel sympathizers at the North persist in calling the supporters of the United States Government "Abolitionists." The rebel generals, and their villainous Northern allies, understand each other perfectly.

But it won't all do, for the Union and War party will carry Illinois on to-morrow, although three to one of the voters absent in the army would vote the Union and War ticket if there. I venture to predict for you, that out of the *fourteen* Congressmen to be elected to-morrow, the Union and War party will elect *eight*.

The loyal men of Illinois have every consideration which can be presented to the minds of patriots to make a mighty effort to save their State from the clutches of the Knights of the Golden Circle, the tory allies of Jeff Davis and his minions. The high character the State has attained by her devotion to the Union, and by sending her thousands into this war for its restoration—the personal interests and self-respect of the citizens—and many other considerations, all prompt them to put forth every energy they possess to avert the calamity of a Secession triumph. Will they disappoint the hopes of the loyal people of the North, or permit lasting disgrace through any neglect or in difference on their part? I should say, not, from what I have seen and learned by coming in contact with large bodies of the citizens.

Illinois is an empire of herself, with an extent of territory, fertility of soil, a salubrity of climate, and facilities for trade and travel, that no man would dream of, without passing through the State. Providence seems to have provided large inexhaustible coal beds in the midst of all these rich prairies, where timber is scarce. Corn is now so abundant and so fine, that any quantity can be had for *twenty cents!*

I have met here, and at all other points, many Virginians, North Carolinians, and Tennesseans, with whom I was acquainted as many as twenty and thirty years ago. I knew they had removed to the Western country, but I did not know where. Many of them came, fifteen and twenty miles to see and hear me. I recognized one Methodist lady as soon as she approached me, whose brother is in the Rebel Congress, though I had not seen her since I enjoyed the hospitalities of her house, in Western Carolina, in 1840.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. G. Brownlow.

☞Gov. Wise is still talking about "Old John Brown." He hasn't got half of old Brown's sense, but, if he catch him, says Prentice, he may have all of old Brown's last sensation.

☞A Cleveland paper says that the people of that town are using mouse-traps, old jack knives and shirt-buttons for small change.

☞The leading book publishers of N. Y. have advanced the trade prices of books from ten to twenty-five per cent., on account of the increased cost of printing paper.

☞Jerrold went to a party at which a Mr. Pepper had assembled all his friends. Jerrold said to his host, on entering the room, "My dear Mr. Pepper, how glad you must be to see all your friends mustered!"

☞An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his most intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

☞"Is that clock right over there?" asked a visitor the other day. "Right over there?" said a boy; "taint no where else."

☞The mountains in Maine are covered with snow and look as white as they do in mid-winter.

☞A returned Californian says, he lived for ten days on the broth he made of an old door-mat.

Judge Parsons Versus Curtis.

"The only elaborate opinion in opposition to the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, emanating from any respectable legal authority, may be found in pamphlet from the pen of Judge Curtis, of Boston. This labored effort to prove the wrong the better cause, has met with a cogent, pithy reply, with comes from Professor Parsons, of the Cambridge Law School. We reprint below Prof. Parsons' calm, logical reasoning:—

There are three questions concerning the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One, has he a constitutional power to issue it, as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has he constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief to issue it at this time, as a military act?

These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all subjects is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other. Judge Curtis mingles these questions so entirely, that no study of his pamphlet enables me to see clearly, as to much of his argument, upon which of these questions it is intended to bear.

Let us separate these questions. I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political or administrative act. Was it expedient? I leave the question to the President. For he is honest, he is capable; he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations in which it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on the subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

As to the remaining question. I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power, as Commander-in-Chief to issue this proclamation as a military act. If Halleck, when before Corinth, might have sent a force a hundred miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes, with the wagons, horses and provisions they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the centre, with wider views, wider necessities, and wider rights to meet those necessities, may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, or of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels and disband their armies home.

To say otherwise, would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away its corner stone. Can he do it in fact?—The question touches the expediency of the measure, and this I leave to him. But it does not touch his military right to threaten it and to do it if he can. Judge Curtis speaks much and eloquently of the President's right to inflict 'penalty' and 'punishment,' and the rights of the rebels to the protection of the law.

Rebellion has no rights. If rebellion means anything it means the renunciation and destruction of all law. And therefore is accursed before God and man. No rebel has any right a regard to which should weaken or obstruct any military measure needed to subdue the rebellion. Judge Curtis's argument would give the constitution and the laws to the rebels as their sword to smite with, and their shield to save them and leave it to us only as a fetter.

Then he tells us the innocent must suffer with the guilty. This is true and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengence run along the ground, they pursue no devious path that may leave the homes of the innocent unharmed: for in national calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This may be one of the mysteries of Providence: it is at all events, a fact. And what has been will be.

It Pays to Take the Papers.

A capital story is told of an old farmer in the northern part of this county who had been "saving up" to take up a mortgage of $2000 held against him by a man nearer the sea shore. The farmer had saved up all the money in gold, fearing to trust the banks in these war times. A few weeks ago, he lugged down his gold and paid it over, when the following colloquy ensued:

"Why, you don't mean to give this $2,000 in gold, do you?" said the lender.

"Yes, certainly," said the farmer, "I was afraid of the pesky banks, and so I've been saving up the money, in yellow boys for this long time."

"All right," responded the lender, "only I thought you didn't take the papers, that's all!"

"Take the papers! No, sir, not I. They have gone on so since the war's been ageing that I won't have one of the plagued things about. But the money is all right, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir, all right, $2,000 in gold. All right, here's your note and mortgage."

And well might he have called it "all right," as the premium on gold that day was 22 per cent., and his gold was not only worth the face of his bond, but $440 besides, enough to have paid for his village newspaper for himself and posterity for at least three centuries. It pays to take the papers.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

Early Printing in America.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes as follows to that paper:

In wandering through the graveyard at Trinity Church a day or two since, my eye was arrested by a gravestone on the north side of the church, to the memory of William Bradford, who, it is mentioned, was born in Lancastershire, Old England, in 1660, and came over to America in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. "He was printer to this Government," the inscription continues, "for upward of fifty years," and died May 23, 1872, aged *ninety-two* years. The monument was much injured during the building of the present church edifice, and in another generation or two will entirely disappear. Yet the memorial of Bradford's resting place ought not thus to be obliterated. He first established the printing press in the vast region south of Boston. He came over with Penn, on the *Welcome*, in 1682, and began his career in Philadelphia, in or near to which city he fixed his first printing office, as early at least as 1686, and a paper-mill on the Wissahickon, near Germantown, very soon afterward—the first paper mill ever erected in the United States; and, as appears by a printed prospectus yet preserved, he was the first person who proposed in America to print the Holy Bible. This way A. D. 1688, in Pennsylvania. He mingled largely and actively in the stirring events which agitated colonial life in that litigious province, and maintained with success his printing press against the efforts of the proprietary Government to break it down. He came to this city in 1692, at the invitation of Gov. Fletcher, and was printer to the Crown, as his epitaph records, for the space of half a century. In this office he amassed, honestly, great wealth, which he left to numerous descendants, who have been among the most distinguished families of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Ogdens, Van Courtlands, Creightons, and others of less public reputation, but high private worth. The Hon. William Bradford, Attorney General under the Administration of Washington was his great grandson. The name of the first printer of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, surely ought not to be suffered willingly to die; and I submit it to the Printers' Associations of this State and to the corporation of Trinity Church, of which corporation Bradford was a vestrymen from 1703 to 1719, whether some suitable monument ought not to be erected over the spot where the remains of the Father of the Press now repose?

Bets Awaiting Takers.

We heard offered, a few days ago at the St. Charles Hotel, in Pittsburg, the following bets:

$100, that no republican, in the United States, has resisted the draft.

$100, that no republican has been arrested on a charge of treason, or treasonable practices, notwithstanding the Secretary of War is a democrat.

$100, that no republican has deserted from the army since the commencement of the war.

$100, that no republican has refused to take the government in the ordinary transactions of business.

$100, that no republican has expressed dissatisfaction with the tax imposed on the people, by the late Congress, for the expense of the war.

$100, that no republican lawyer or other republican has advised conscripts that they were not bound to regard the draft.

$100, that no republican has escaped from the Union to the Rebel army.

$100, that no republican has hesitated or refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States.

$100, that no Republican has been heard to hurrah for Jeff. Davis or express any sympathy with the Southern rebellion.

$100, that there are five republicans to three Democrats in the Federal army.

$100, that no republican printing office has been mobbed for any treasonable matter, contained in the paper issued therefrom.

$100, that the rebel papers rejoice over the election of Cox of Ohio; regret the defeat of Vallandigham, and become exceeding elated at the election of Seymour, and Fernando Wood, of New York should they happen to be successful.

☞NO TAKERS.

—*Brownsville Clipper.*

Fitting Report.—A day or two ago, says the Louisville *Journal*, a Union lady of this place called upon a secesh friend of her's and in the course of the call was forced to hasten to a great deal of treason, rather than commit a breach of good manners.—On rising to leave, her attention was attracted by a splendid portrait of George Washington; when getting into conversation on the subject the rebel still further to taunt her Union Visitor, remarked; "I'll tell you what I am going to do. I intend to get five portraits of Davis and Beauregard, and hang up one on each side of that." "Do," said Union, "we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves."

Gen. Rosecrans' Opinion of the National Crisis.

[From a letter written by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, at the Headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi, July 20, 1862.]

For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience, our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principle, they have said by words and actions to their fellow citizens in the South, we fight for common rights. If we win, you win. If the Government is maintained, you will dwell under its protecting shadow as freely as we. And there we stand, and thus we say to-day.

But if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us; farewell, freedom, forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out coercion; holding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly regard, while, assassin like, they were preparing to destroy our government, and reduce us to anarchy and servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sworn, or arbitrary subjection to their will, awaits every white man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle hateful to God and man.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets, are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

General Rosecrans is a Catholic, and a devout believer in the testimony of Gregory XVI, concerning the hatefulness and wickedness of human slavery.

Prenticiana.

The rebels were led at Perryville by Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham and Polk But we poked Polk, bucked Buckner, took the Urge out of Bragg, and could't be cheated out of the victory by Cheatham.

Poindexter, the rebel chief, held as a prisoner in a Missouri village, has had one of his legs amputated. It is to hoped the young ladies of the village will be considerate enough to invite him to their next hop.

A Grenada (Miss.) paper says that Gen. Buell seems to be at sea."—We guess he is gone on a "whaling" excursion.

The Richmond editors are in favor of the emblem of the "skull and cross bones." They have such a fancy, for the cross-bones that they are said to write all their editorials cross-legged.

There has been no yellow fever in New Orleans this year. The health of the city is without parallel. The fact is ascribed to the salubrious influences of the Yankee troops on the atmosphere. New Orleans must never think of doing without them hereafter in the hot months. We congratulate them upon the discovery of a preventive of the terrible malady that has ever been the great enemy of her prosperity.

The Southern papers call the Federals "dirt eaters." 'Tis no wonder they are so much afraid of them.—They are, no doubt, apprehensive that the dirt eaters, when they get South, will eat up not only all the productions of the soil, but the soil too.

"I want a safeguard," said a violent rebel to Gen. Negley the other day.—"Hang out the American flag," replied the General, "that is the best safeguard I know of."

Kirby Smith made the people of Lexington carry all their cooking stoves to the foundries to be cast into shot and shell. He probably considered that he had seized and appropriated everything they had to cook, stoves were to them a superfluity.

Now that the time has come to try men's souls, let not our people show that they have got none.

We know not how long lived the war may be, but it and the rebellion will perish together.

Many a married man goes through a campaign without a scratch, and that's better than he might do at home.

General Fremont.

It is said that General Fremont will go to the South west, to operate in Texas. His command, it is said will be an irregular levy, organized by himself, on a basis similar to that of the Partisan Rangers now harrassing the flanks of our armies in Kentucky and the southwest, and serving as the police of the rebellion. Fremont's force will be the counteracting military force of the United States in Texas and the extreme South west.

☞"Ah, Bill, my uncle has been to New York, and your'n hain't."

"Well, what of that? my uncle has been in jail and your'n hain't."

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The Legion of Honor.

In 1814, that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzic, Antwerp, and Paris, were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with much enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the garrison of Al Verte, and, as the different regiments passed, remarked a grenadier who bore the chevrons of a sergeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, which an enormous moustache rendered still more formidable or *bizarre*.—When the lines were re-formed, the emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his cheeks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon. "Your name?"

"Noel, sire," he answered, with a faltering voice.

"Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes, sire; drummer at the bridge of Arcola."

"And you became a sergeant—major—"

"At Marengo, sire."

"But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

The emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the colonel for a few moments, the quick glances of his eyes toward Noel showing that he was talking of him.

He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his seeking advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions.

The Emperor re-called him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him one that he wore. "You are a brave man."

The grenadier, who at that moment stood between the emperor and his colonel, could not speak, but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll there was a dead silence, and the colonel, turning toward the new knight, who with trembling hands was placing his cross upon his breast, said, in a loud voice:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant-Major Noel as a sub-lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream, and only the immovable features of the emperor prevented him from falling upon his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the colonel spoke:

"In the name of the emperor, respect Sub-Lieutenant Noel as a lieutenant in your ranks."

This new thunder stroke nearly overcame the grenadier. His knees trembled; his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly endeavoring to strammer his thanks, when he heard a third roll of the drum, and the loud voice of his colonel:

"In the name of the emperor, respect Lieutenant Noel as a captain in your ranks."

After this promotion, the Emperor continued his review with that calm majestic air which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the colonel, while from the regiment came a loud, united shout of "Vive l'Empereur!"

☞A Scotch farmer, noted in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in all athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of fighting people who, led by curiosity, came to try if they could settle him or not.—Lord D——, a great pugilistic amateur, had come from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scot. The latter was working in an enclosure a little distance from the house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree, and addressed the farmer: "Friend, I have heard a great deal of talk about you, and I have come a long way to see which is the best man." The Scotchman, without answering, seized the noble lord by the middle of the body, pitching him over the hedge, and then set about working again. When his loadship had got up: "Well," said the farmer, "have you anything more to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship, "but perhaps you'd be good enough to throw over to me my horse."

Old Hickory on Sweet Temper.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dear child," said General Jackson once to a young lady, in whose welfare he felt a deep interest, "the great advantage that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people, on all occasions.—Never forget that you are a gentlewoman. And all your words and action should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in temper, but it is a misfortune, which not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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☞ The editor having been absent for some time, accounts for the want of the usual amount of editorial in our issue of this week. We hope the *Star*, as well as our readers, will excuse us this time.

☞ The following touching and appropriate remarks were delivered by Judge Agnew, previous to sentencing Elie F. Sheets, convicted, of the murder of John Ansley. They were spoken in a sad and solemn manner, and brought tears to the eyes of many who were unused to weeping:

Eli F. Sheets, the prisoner at the bar, you were indicted for the murder of John Ansley. A jury duly selected, free from every objection, intelligent and upright; after a long, patient, and impartial trial, have found you guilty of murder in the first degree. What have you to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you? If you have aught you are now permitted to say it.

[Here the prisoner arose to his feet, and, in answer to the question, said, in a low tone, "I am innocent of the murder."]

You have naught to say but that which you before have said, and we are now about to pronounce sentence upon you. Before we do so, listen to what we have to say concerning your crime, and its enormity. But though you stand before us, as a convicted criminal, think not that we would avail ourselves of your unhappy situation, to insult or cast unnecessary reproach upon you. No such unworthy motive should influence us in performing this the last, and most solemn duty the law devolves upon us. What we have to say is demanded by your own interests, and the duty we owe to society.

Alas! unfortunate youth, you were guilty of a triple crime. You took your uncle's horse, and then you burnt his barn, with all its contents, to conceal the theft. Not even the sufferings of the poor dumb brutes, consumed in its flames, deterred you from this cruel and wicked act. A heart so steeled to suffering, that could commit so black a crime, would not hesitate to do a darker deed. When the unfortunate Ansley came to your farm, riding the very horse you had stolen, you saw that your crime had found you out. There stood the man at whose table you sat, and in whose presence you traded the horse, but eight days before. There stood the horse you had put away. Your uncle, his burning barn, and the terrible crime you had committed, arose before you, and the hellish thought entered your heart, of taking away, at a single sweep, the evidence of that crime, by putting aside, forever, both man and horse.

At your instance, or upon his own suggestion, the unfortunate Ansley started to cross your farm to the road which led him home. You *followed* him, or, what is more probable, went with him to let down the bars, and lay down the fences. Just when you arrived at the most retired spot, most sheltered by woods, where the act could be committed with the least fear of detection, the spot upon which the sounds of the pistol shot, heard at three different points concentrated; there you took the life of your victim; and thereabouts his body and his horse remained till night. When a night of uncommon darkness had shrouded the face of nature, and hidden objects from sight, you lifted the dead body upon the horse, and seated on the saddle behind it, you carried it to the place it was found, in a wild and unfrequented hollow, where, but for accident, it might have lain till decomposition had done its work. But Providence ordered it otherwise. To complete your purpose, you must there take the life of the horse. You deliberately held your pistol to the center of his forehead, but you mistook the spot, and the bullet entered too low for the brain. A second but hurried shot took effect in his jaw. The horse, too powerful to be held, broke loose from you;—again you came up with him, and discharged three balls into his body. He fell and died in open ground, where he was seen from the road; and the saddle, that you left on him in your haste, and in the darkness, led to his discovery, and thereby to the finding of the body of the deceased.

When the deed was done, no eye was upon you, but that unseen Eye, which is everywhere. No one knew your intention, or your act, but God himself. We are human, and cannot follow the Judge of all the Earth into the secret recesses of the heart, and there perceive the hidden springs of action. We can judge only by external circumstances. But such is the nature of truth, and such the divinely appointed order of things, that crime will ever leave its traces behind it, and the means of its detection. Such have been the traces left in this case; and they all point with a fearful distinctness to you as the criminal, and even to the very mode in which your crime was committed.

You are in the *morning of life*, having tasted its freshness only. But your youth will plead in vain. There is no hope. Oh, how sad a sight!—On one so young, and yet so steeped in guilt! If you ask for mercy, think of your victim, the unfortunate Ansley, whom you sent so suddenly and so ruthlessly to his long account.—Think of the cruel wounds you gave him. Not content with the two shots which brought him to the ground, twice you poured the deadly bullets into his back, and twice you put the pistol to his temple, and lodged its contents in his brain.

Miserable young man! You have broken laws, both human and divine, and offended against Earth and Heaven. You stand along with Cain of old—a murderer. Your hand is red with human blood. Were it your hand alone, water might wash it all away; but your soul is stained with guilt—so deeply dyed, naught but blood alone can wash the guilty stain away. For you there is but one hope, and one only—the blood of the Savior of mankind. To him be your only resort. Let no hope of a pardon prevent you from making your peace with God, through the merits of his son. Time will be afforded you for this purpose; and the sentence, which we are about to pronounce, will be deferred in its execution for awhile.—Make a good use of it, and be reconciled to your offended Creator. Rest assured the Redeemer is your only hope. We pity you; but, alas, we cannot save you. Could we restore you to innocence; could we place you where you stood before that fatal night, when tempted by Satan, you commenced your career in crime, we would do so eagerly, earnestly. But alas, we cannot.

Prisoner at the bar, receive your sentence.

It is considered and adjudged by the Court here, that you, the said Eli F. Sheets, be taken hence, to the gaol of the county of Beaver, from whence you came; and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls of the yard of the said gaol, on the day hereafter to be fixed for your execution, by the warrant of the Governor of this Commonwealth; and that you there be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And God have mercy upon your soul. And the Clerk of this Court is ordered, within ten days hereafter, to transmit a full and complete record of the trial and conviction, to the Governor, according to law.

Ask an Increase in Wages.—The mechanics of New Castle and vicinity held a meeting last week, and determined upon an advance of twenty-five per cent. on all their work

☞ In the United States Circuit Court, during the past week, judgments have been entered against the city of Pittsburg, and the county of Allegheny, on Railroad Bond suits, amounting, in the aggregate, to about $300,000.

☞ We have heard many of the most celebrated lecturers of the day, but never at any time have we listened to a more interesting, able and eloquent lecture than that delivered by Judge Agnew, on Tuesday evening of last week, on the "*Spirit and Poetry of Law.*" To undertake to give any further idea of the masterly style in which he treated this subject, would only be doing injustice to all.

☞ While the Sheriff was taking Sheets from the Court House to the Jail, on last Thursday, after receiving his sentence, he broke from him and ran a short distance, when he was overtaken and brought back to his cell. He had unscrewed his handcuffs before taking him to the Court House, and had them ready to throw off.

Change of Time.—On and after Monday the 17th inst., the New Brighton Accommodation trains will leave Allegheny Station at 9:40 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., and leave New Brighton for Allegheny at 6:45 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

Way Mail leaves Pittsburg at 8 a. m. and arrives at Rochester at 9:15.

The Wellsville accommodation train leaves Beaver at 8:05 a. m. and arrives at Pittsburg at 9:20 a. m.—Leaves Pittsburg at 3 p. m. and arrives at Beaver at 4:20 p. m.

☞ The result of the late election in some of the Northern States, seems to afford the rebels as much joy as some of their brethren hereabouts. Cut the title off the Richmond papers and you could not possibly tell whether the comments on the late elections were written in Richmond, Harrisburg, Washington, Pa., Pittsburg, Greensburg, or in Beaver. "Abolitionist," "Black Republican," and such slang abounds in all the places indicated, North and South.

Whilst the style and language used by the Rebels in the South are identical with that used by Breckenridge editors in the North, the inquiry will arise in every honest mind: is the object the same with both?

☞ The Pacific Railroad Company proposes to construct a railroad from Washington to Washoe, Nevada Territory, and Gov. Nye recommends the Territorial Government to take $500,000 worth of stock in the enterprise, as this railroad will reduce transportation charges upon merchandise from California, three-fourths. The Nevada mines are producing about $1,000,000 monthly, and will produce as much more as additional men and machinery can command.

For the Argus.

Philadelphia, Nov 12, '62.

Mr. Editor:—I have a vauge impression that I promised long time ago, to write you now and then whilst wandering through this world of care. If so I fear you will think the promise has been but poorly observed.

I reached this place some days since. The city was not so dull as I had expected. Business is tolerably brisk. The removal of Gen. McClellan raised quite a flurry here, this being his native place. He has here many friends, true and loyal men; whilst it is also true that every one of the Hughes and Reed cliques are loud in his praise. This is his misfortune, not his fault. We hope that God will yet save this nation. True, it is in a very critical condition. When we look back on the past, and reflect on the terrible ordeal through which we have passed, we are astonished that we have a government to-day.

When Gen. Holt inquires why the rebels, in such an unholy cause—poorly paid, poorly clothed, poorly equipped—have done so much and we so little, let them look for an answer to the conduct of so many of our Generals. Such has been their indifference, if not treason, that after eighteen months spent at vast sacrifice of life and treasure, little or nothing is done. Can any sane loyal man believe that nineteen millions of loyal people, with all the advantages on their side, could not have put down five millions of traitors, if honestly and earnestly attempted. Stone, McDowell, Miles, Porter, Buell and now McClellan are out of the way. We hope it is not too late to save the nation yet.

Whilst all these Generals were doing nothing, or worse than nothing, demagogues of the same politics were denouncing the administration for the faults, weakness, imbecility or treason of their political brethern. Such audacity and wickedness the world never witnessed.

But although we are rid of a few incompetent or treasonable Generals we have still a vast multitude of smaller fry, who infest the taverns in every city, town and hamlet of the North; chaps whose sole business seems to consist of abusing loyal men and drinking liquor. They have in many instances threatened to resign in certain contingencies, but alas! they have not kept their word. Could this class all be got rid of, and good and true men put in their places, a great improvement would be effected.

Then, again, another class has to be noticed—the thieves and swindlers. Men who form *rings* to swindle the government by robbing the poor soldier or in any other way they can accomplish it. Here again the demagogues of the Huges and Breckinridge cliques exhibit their villainy. Whilst they denounce the administration for all the cheatery and stealing, three-fourths of it is done by men of their own politics.

The *Press* here sustains the cause of the country "through sunshine and through storm;" so also the *North American* and *News*. The *Enquirer* fights for who best pays. The *Bulletin* is very nice Miss Nancyish, hopes and trusts Burnside will carry out the *great plans* of McClellan!!

A Citizen.

New York, Nov. 17.—The *Tribune* says we are credibly informed that the clandestine negotiations have been opened between certain *Democratic* leaders in this city, and the head traitors at Richmond, looking to a reconstruction on the following basis:

First. The States now in rebellion are to elect members to present themselves at Washington, and claim seats in said congress on or before the first day of January next. The members so chosen are to be fully in the rebel interests, but are not to be persons who have so conspicuously participated in active treason as to be liable to conviction as traitors within the strict definition of the Federal Constitution.

Second. The House being so fitted, will at once have a conjoint conservative and rebel majority, who will proceed to notify the President that the rebellion is substantially ended; that the rebel States are all duly represented in the House; that, consequently his proclamation of freedom is null and void, and slavery fully under the protection of the Constitution.

Third. Congress, thus reconstituted, is to proceed forthwith to repeal all acts bearing hard upon the traitors of the last two years, and to pass such others as may be necessary to secure perfect impunity to them all.

Fourth. A Convention of States is to be called, wherein the united conservative Democratic and rebel strength is expected to be overwhelming, and it is to be pledge beforehand to make whatever changes in the Convention the slaveholding and slavebreeding interests may deem essential to their own future security and permanent well-being.

These are in substance, the conditions forwarded from the city to Richmond by the first envoy, but we did not learn that they were accepted; on the contrary, we understood that they were not, the rebel chiefs insisting on disunion as the basis of peace, but not absolutely closing the door against further negotiations, and according to our judgment, a second embassy from our conservatives is now in Richmond, or is well on its way thither: hence we may expect to hear further within a few days.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Special correspondence of the *American*, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says that it is believed that Stonewall Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester, and our scouts, report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday and that General Hill followed him on Tuesday.

Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been resumed during the last few days, and three of the 1st Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

HON. JOS. HOLT ON THE WAR.

Letter from Judge Holt to Collector Barney.

Necessity of Sustaining the Government.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:—The accompanying letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt was written in reply to a letter from me, expressing to him my personal desire that he would accept an invitation which has been sent to him by a committee of gentlemen to attend and address a public meeting in this city, upon the state of the country and the issues of the times. Mr. Holt wrote the letter so hastily that he did not think it quite fit for publication, and therefore at the time marked it "private."

But he has just now at my request, consented to its publication; and I therefore place it at your disposal, with the remark, however, that neither in existing circumstances, nor under any circumstances short of the absolute inability of the United States Government to prosecute a vigorous war against the Rebels, would foreign intervention be, in my opinion, defensible or excusable; and in such a case there could be no need of such intervention, as the quarrel would be adjusted between the contending parties according to their relative strength.

Hiram Barney.

New York, Nov. 10, '62.

Judge Holt's Letter.

Washington, Oct. 25, 1862—Hon. Hiram Barney—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22d instant has been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me I have been obliged, within a few days, to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to yourself.

There will doubtless be present with you, on the occasion referred to, those capable by their eloquence of effecting all the good that popular addresses can now accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies.

How the Rebellion Stands.

After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the rebellion we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoliations, than at any moment since the struggle began. This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers.—Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitudes, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces towards the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cause will be lost.

Bold and Aggressive Movements Demanded.

An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy, following up every blow struck and gathering the fruits of every victory gained, is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, the efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear.—What are the sensibilities, what the reputation, or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a Government and country as ours?—If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs and fine roads of the autumn, our vast and completely appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do so?

If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity, in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this Rebellion is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that neither the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

The Torpidity of our Armies the Cause of Party Resurrection.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope referred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered, yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations, to seek strength by assaults upon the administration, in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union.

These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording "aid and comfort" to the Rebellion, will make continual, albeit unconscious, approaches towards an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called upon to vote a party ticket in the midst of the tragic events now upon us, ponder well, before doing so, the disastrous consequences of such a policy—a policy from whose baleful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract. Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruit may be upon the lips of their children's children.—Let them not forget that by thus presenting a divided front they degrade our cause before the world, they paralyze our own strength and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy.—Already the Confederate press is pointing the deluded people of the South to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness, but of exultation.

Controversies Ill-Timed.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, suppose, that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the Republic itself, for whose preservation from overthrow the President is incessantly and loyally laboring. What has a controversy with the President of the United States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs—as the best of men are liable to do—he is soon to pass away with all his deeds, but our Government and country should, and if we are true to them, they will endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignity and responsibilities belonging to his position, is but a pilot on the national ship for a single watch of the night.

Who will be so insane as to sid, however indirectly, in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot, from whose hands the helm is soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from that army of ferocious Rebels, whose hands are doubly dyed in the blood of our people?—Who is willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire South, and that bonfires and illuminations shall be kindled, in the city of Richmond, over the triumphs of the Opposition in the great Empire State? If such there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demanding the development of the sublimest phases of human character. If with the duties to our land and to our race which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise above a miserable scramble for party spoils and power, than the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Foreign Intervention Threatened by our Inaction.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies comes from abroad. This Rebellion is as ubiquitous in the curses it scatters as it is foolish in its spirit. The conflict, from our commercial and other relations, concern the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with a forebearance which cannot be too much commended, have, without interference, waited patiently, and given us every opportunity to subdue the Rebellion. But, unless some decisive military demonstration soon takes place, and the South is occupied by our forces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to re-establish the Union.

Fearful Evils of Interference

Already a member of the English Cabinet (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that "Davis has made no nation of the South," and such a announcement, from such a source, cannot but be accepted as having a startling significance. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the loyal States does not do its work speedily, European Governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes." Upon this will follow at once, intimate entangling alliances with the South, to be succeeded by hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the Rebel Confederacy.

What fate might befall our own institutions amid the bankruptcy and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent on such a dismemberment, I will not trust myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, however brilliant, occupying the Southern coast and the cities upon the sea shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant instead of dealing blows at his heart. This heart palpitates defiantly in the armies of Lee and Jackson, which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the capital.

"For all things that are for the Union."

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this:—"For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unshodaled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the feeding fountain of whose being—the African slave trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Hostis humani generis*, in the designation which the Christain legislation of the United States has given to the African slave trader.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter in and enjoy them.

Interests of the South in its own hands.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and of honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethern who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves, rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protege* and the destroyer of the Constitution.

Satanic Audacity of the Rebellion.

Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence? War—certainly one like this, in self-defence—is clearly constitutional; but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties: prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict.—Never until now, has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among these duties is that of seeing that the enemy is clothed and fed and armed before he is struck.

The Constitution a Charter of National Life.

In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by so doing we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of National life, and not of National death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Pardon these hurried words, which are spoken in recrimination of none, but in grief alone. There is abundant cause for sorrow, but none for despair. No man more desires the re-establishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let it be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depends will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and triumph of our armies.

New York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bear prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the fathers and brothers and sons whom they have left behind should, through a show of dissension at the ballot box, do aught to weaken their hands or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. Holt.

[From the Baltimore American, 14th inst.]

The Charge of Commanders and the Reason For It.

Our readers will find in our issue of to-day an article from the Washington *Chronicle* in relation to the removal of General M'Clellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, which excite attention as dealing with the "reason" for such removal, and accompanying it is a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, General Halleck setting forth in form of replies to interrogatories from the War Department other reasons, or a portion of them, which appear to have been influential with the Government in determining it to take so grave a step. It is a step the more important, when we consider that it has been taken whilst our immense army may be deemed in line of battle, certainly whilst it may be supposed in the midst of active forward movements. The *Chronicle* tells the country that what the Government has done in this instance was the result of long and patient consultation on the part of our highest *military* authorities;" and that the "reasons will *doubtless* be made public should the interests of the country demand their disclosure."

It is easy to conceive of imperative reasons existing why the Government has taken occasion to act in this matter without accompanying its action with *full* explanations for such course; but probably the whole story is told in a few lines in the body of General Halleck's communications already referred to, when he says what we shall proceed to quote:

"On the 6th of October, he (General M'Cellan) was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South.—Your army MUST move now while the roads are good. It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given." (General Halleck's letter, it will be observed, is dated the 28th of last month.)

The whole country has shared with General Halleck the anxiety expressed for a forward movement; and for ourselves, none have been more anxious than we have been that with the splendid opportunity afforded General M'Clellan, he should once for all have silenced all who have complained of his slowness—of his backwardness to engage the Rebel army. Victorious at South Mountain and Antietam, the country certainly expected him to follow up his successes; and that penitence, manifested by the people at the long delay that has since intervened, with little or nothing accomplished, has been little less than miraculous. He, like General Buell, has certainly had fair chance; and if he is made to give place to another, it is because the country can no longer sustain the agonizing suspense created by what seem needless delays. The order to "advance" was imperative; the neglect to do so plain; and unless *good* and sufficient reasons—better than seem now to be presented—justify the five weeks inaction which has enabled the bulk of the Rebel army to run away in safety once more, all must agree that the Government ought to have commanders who will move forward *if it is to be held responsible for results.*

Let us remember the assaults upon the Government for months past on account of its slowness, its neglect to crush the rebellion. Is it just that the inaction of its subordinate should be saddled upon it, if it can be shown that it has done all in its power to enable the subordinate to move?—And what avail in this particular case is conceded ability, real generalship, if it is so qualified by inaction or caution, as to render great armies little else than permanent garrisons for a frontier when they are depended upon for an advance; for *offensive* movements to put down other armies *always in motion?*

What General Halleck asserts in his letter all knew to be true, viz: that the Army of the Potomac has been *better* supplied than the armies of the West, which have achieved over a vast extent of country so much greater results. And if this even were not so, we have only to recur to the real condition of the Rebel forces, the immediate antagonists of the Army of the Potomac, to feel assured that the condition of the latter has always been infinitely superior in every supply that can be named. To those who have *seen* the ragged, starved, shoeless, unhealthy crew, or portions of them who have, under Lee, held our splendid troops so long in check, the conclusion is mortifying to the last degree; and the country must have better reason furnished it than have yet appeared why our own has hesitated to *fight*, when the nation has been in agony lest "winter-quarters" should be the cry once more, whilst army contractors alone were to fatten upon these endless delays.

We have referred to the destitution, *in part*, which must cause inefficiency in the Rebel army, as compared with our own. Here is what the Richmond *Whig* of last Saturday, *just come to hand*, says of it.

"It is terrible to think that hundreds, and thousands of our brave troops, our sons and brothers and friends, who are suffering that we may be comfortable, are in this bitter weather (the snow storm recently) without the comforts of negroes of paupers, or even of convicts in the penitentiary—are literally barefooted in the snow. * * * This is no false alarm, no sensation paragraph. *The condition of the army is heart-rending.*"

On reading this declaration relating the miserable *condition* of the Rebel army, would it not be the conclusion of all that *now* was the time to move upon it, to crush it, to annihilate it? Can the people be made to believe that an army in such miserable plight, decimated more and more by sickness for almost every single day's march, whose track is strown with hospitals crowded with men literally *worn out*, is in a condition to hold its own against vigorous pursuit—bold movements of our own? Can a man stand guard, perform picket duty, barefooted in the snow, and in the flight towards Richmond, ought our men to distanced?

These are considerations which will force themselves upon public attention in dealing with this matter, for there is no escaping them. Our army has been close to its base of supplies, and what is more—as is demonstrated by General Halleck's letter—the needed supplies have been furnished the Rebels remaining unfurnished. We ought long since to have whipped, annihilated this ragged and barefooted army; and let the cause for failure lie where it may, that we have not done it is a disgrace to us in the eyes of the world.

And, if there are those amongst us who think to deal softly with any who are derelict in their public duties at a crisis so fearful in the history of the nation, we have no sympathy with them. Too much has it been the case since the great conflict began, that the consideration of whether one or another high functionary would be "mortified" or his "friends displeased," has sent thousands of the rank and file—better men—to premature graves, depleted the Treasury, and compromised the very safety of our nationality. It is high time all this was done with. What is any man or his "feelings," from the President to the most obscure soldier in the army, that professing patriotism, either or any should stand in the way of the nation's real good? Happen what may to individuals, the nation must be saved; and we have more respect and regard for the poorest soldier that hobbles along our streets upon his crutches, as evidencing his devotion, his patriotism, than for the highest who cavil for position, who prate of what is due their "feelings," &c., when the existence and happiness of millions are at stake.

Of the change in question—the substitution of General Burnside for Gen. McClellan in the Army of the Potomac—no good may come of it; but there is *present* comfort in the fact that

if does not look like a movement toward "winter quarters." We have as much faith in the ability of the Government to survive all the evils that encompass it as any, we believe, can have; but we verily believe that if a conclusion of some kind is not reached this winter, the perils which threaten us are of a kind too grave to contemplate but with utter horror. No partisan of the Administration, we yet insist that it should not be held responsible for the faults or delays of others when it can be shown that it has done what it could to push matters vigorously.

Finally, the change having been made, let the patriotic acquiesce, if they cannot entirely approve. So far as General McClellan himself is concerned, personally, we have that implicit faith in his patriotism, that we believe him willing to take any position that will promote success in dealing with the rebellion; and if we did not believe this of him, we should feel no interest whatever in his success or otherwise. Of his successor, it is only needful to remind our readers, that his movements, upon all occasions where he has been entrusted with high command have *justified every expectation* as to his prudence as well as enterprise; that he has been only second to General McClellan in the thorough confidence he has always inspired in the hearts of the patriotic of the land.

Let the nation, then, hope for good results. With everything at last in motion, or on the point of moving, to end the rebellion, let us trust that the constancy which has so long marked the conduct of loyal men will not be less now, when the weakness of the rebellion, its utter exhaustion, is so nearly demonstrated. The winter months, let us hope, will end everything like organized effort on the part of the Rebel chiefs; let no disagreements or quarrels amongst ourselves mar the much desired result.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14—Lieut. A. P. Coburn and J. C. Doane, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to Gen. McClellan's staff, were sent to Washington this morning under arrest. It is said that the order was received by an officer of the U. S. army in this city, and that the parties mentioned repaired at once to Washington to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A rumor prevails that other members of the staff will be put under arrest. The charges are unknown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Star says: the mail brings intelligence today of the arrest of Lieut. Colonels Coburn and Duane, members of the staff of General McClellan, which took place there yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied the arrest was caused by the fact they accompanied Gen. McClellan from the front, and they are not recognized here as being members of his personal staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton.

It is believed here the arrests referred to above meant little more than preemptory orders to the two officers in question to return at once to their positions in the army.

☞ If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pills. Nothing has ever appeared in this market that can compare with this new invention for chasing out the distempers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave us no alternative but to die of old age.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY.
New Brighton, Nov. 5, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills and Notes discounted, active	$55,438 55
Same under protest	163 09
Loan to Commonwealth	5,000 00
Due from Banks	17,899 44
Notes and Checks of other Banks and Treasury Notes	31,944 40
Coin in Vault	13,718 20
Furniture and Office Fixtures	1,958 95
Protest account	1 41
Total	$128,868 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$56,550 00
Notes in Circulation	3,455 00
Due Depositors	66,412 51
Profits and Earnings	56 39
Dividend unpaid	2,494 75
Total	$128,868 85

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 5th day of Nov, 1862. H. B. BEISEL, J. P.

Sam'l E. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd. — In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, Vend. Exp. No. 30 of September Term, 1852.

Jno. Walton vs. Jos. T. Pugh, Ex'r of last will and testam't of John Pugh, dec'd. — Vend. Exp. No. 31 of Sept. Term, 1862.

SEAL. Oct. 18, 1862, on petition of Sheriff Roberts, the Court appoint J. S. Rutan, Esq., Auditor to distribute proceeds of sale, in the above cases, among the various lien creditors.

Extract from the Record.
Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend to the duties of above appointment at the Clerk's Office, in Beaver, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when parties in interest will be duly heard. J. S. RUTAN,
nov.19.'62. Auditor.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H., Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862.

Aikin Thomas	Graham Wm
Conkle Margt J	Miller James, 2
Colman John	M'Clurg Jos
Champion Sarah	Porter Elizabeth
Davis John	Ross Mary J
Dick Sarah	Sutherland Rich'd
Davis S A	Witchey Alex, 2
Elliott John M	Wilson Mrs Virginia
Fisher Wm C	

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

☞ Office Hours: From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.

LIST OF LETTERS UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., Nov. 15th, 1862:

Adams J J	Krinder Eliza
Botr M. G	Kuhn Isaac
Balden C A	Kimbaly Wm
Brown Mast. Wm	Klibbert Louisa
Caler Mrs L	Londas Elizabeth
Collins James	Missbach Aug
Douglas G S	Packard Zenas
Dovin James P	Pitcord David
Devin Mary A	Pauly Dr J B
Eakin D	Ramsey G W
Fisher Wm C	Rank Rev J
French Jas W	Smith Mary E
Gorly Lucinda	Smith A
Holmes John	Tam Jos S
Inman Mrs H N	Tinges R C
Ilt Jacob	Vance Jenny, 2
Ivory Joanna	Wallace James
Johnston J J	Withroe W A 3
Johnston Anna	Whitehill David, 2

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Dividend No. 9.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 4, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past 6 months, has been declared this day, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, ON DEMAND. This dividend will be free of the United States Tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. EDWARD HOOPS,
nov19'62 Cashier.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of MARIAH A. W. EAKIN late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH MARTIN, Darlington tp.,
nov19,'62. Administrator.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

☞ We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call the attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5,00; three copies, one year, $5,00; Five Copies, One Year, $8,00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15,00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28,00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2,50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

THE
SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

WESTERN PENN'A.

And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.;

—ALSO—

The Latest Telegraphic News.

Embracing every important item of News, Foreign and Domestic, Congressional Intelligence, Legislative Proceedings, &c., &c.

Terms, $1 *per annum for a Single Copy, or* 11 *Copies one year for* $10.

ADDRESS JAMES P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.
Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg Pa.
☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.
TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

MILO A. TOWNSEND,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY

Wall Paper,

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
no6. NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 5, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:55 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:15 A. M.
2:05 P. M.	"	"	3:25 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	"	"	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:25 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	"	5:20 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d " "	6:45 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Alliance "	8:45 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
1st Brigh'n "	12:34 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2d Brigh'n "	2:15 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Mail,	2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
1st Express,	12:50 A. M.	2:00 A. M.
2d Express,	6:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	8:50 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	11:50 A. M.	1:26 P. M.
Alliance "	3:00 P. M.	4:55 P. M.
1st Brigh'n "	4:30 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:20 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,	7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	12:50 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

PHŒNIX

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May—8 mos.

A Rare Chance for a Good Investment,

FOR SALE,

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good Location, with a large run of custom; situate within 13 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade. Stock low at, present; no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be offered.—Store and dwelling house for sale or rent.—Address "R. L." Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be held. Oct.15.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan yard.
sept, 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandize, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND,
New Brighton, May 10, 1862.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar26:1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of testamentary on the estat of THOMAS MOORE, late of Greene township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES NELSON, Hanover tp,
nov6. Administrator.

Strav.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
Aug,21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information.
Address GEO. EDWD SEARS,
mar26. 181 William St., N. Y.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Gen. Wilson's Office.
NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,
BEAVER, PA. [ap80,62

Kerr's Hotel,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.

S. KERR, Proprietor.

GOOD Crushed and Brown Sugars for sale at the Drug Store of
oc22. C. P. CUMMINS.

SOAPS—Rosin, Pilot & Gamble's, Gerl man, Castile, Palm and Fancy, at HENRY'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

BEAVER DRUG STORE,

Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET. SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors, of Independent School District of Borough Township, Beaver County Pa., desire to employ two Male and three Female teachers for the Schools of said District. Term to commence about the first of December next, and continue four months. The County Superintendent will attend at the Court House in Beaver, on THURSDAY Nov. 20 th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants, when and where all persons intending to apply for situations are requested to attend, and present there applications to the Board of Directors, who will be present.

By order of the Board.
HENRY HICK, Sec'y.

SCOTT HOUSE

B. D. MARKER, Prop'r,

Cor. Irwin St. & Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE "SCOTT HOUSE" is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the Iron City, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain its well earned reputation. Its location, is convenient to the Bridges and Railroad stations, specially commends it to the traveling public.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Joseph McCready, Sr., dec'd., late of Greene tp., Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES McCREADY,
oc22. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of ANDREW GLASS, late of Ohio township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio, tp.
Oct. 22 1862. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HENRY REED, late of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA REED,
THOMAS REED.
sep17 Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEO. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BEN'J BEDISON,
June 25, 1862 Executors.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGH, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL,
MATTISON DARRAGH,
Fallston, je10, 62 S. H. DARRAGH.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in New Sewickley tp., Beaver co., Pa., on the 6th of October, 1862, a red cow, with a white face, about 6 years old; she had a bell on, and two or three slits in the ear; no other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
oc22:3t. A. P. SMITH.

Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil-sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of
oc22. DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and Blood Renovator, the genuine article, for sale at the Drug Store of
oc22 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial at HENRY'S.

600,000

MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel-Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862, cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Shoreusville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owners name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2 pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, Jr. M. D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,
April 12. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RAMO, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JACOB FRONK,
sep24. Administrator.

JAS. C. GRIERSON,

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Pposite the Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE

MISTAKES OF EDUCATION

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.
mar26.

Lost Dog.

LOST in Rochester, on the 21st of October, a Black Shepherd Dog, with white rim around his neck, and white tip on the end of his tail; answers to the name of "Ring." Any person finding said dog will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at Johnston's Hotel, near Rochester Depot, or at the residence of the subscriber in New Sewickly tp.
nov12 JOHN GARRARD.

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,
Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists every where.

☞ For sale by D. Minis, Jr., Beaver; S. Cross, Rochester; Wagoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers everywhere. Feb 12, '62.

The Soldier's True Friend!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure. MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS,

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and now while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get sucor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the "attle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the ingdicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7.

$30. **Employment.** $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

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In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

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Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call the attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5.00; three copies, one year, $5.00; Five Copies, One Year, $8.00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15.00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28.00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2.50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accomplished with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement, or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will, when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind, to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JOHN COURTNEY, late of the borough of Darlington, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. COURTNEY, Darlington,
nov12 Administrator.

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"Vanity Fair is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of Vanity Fair, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "Vanity Fair,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

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Two copies of Vanity Fair will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
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Ten copies.....20 00

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This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

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Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
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The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Bianco's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments; Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS.
feb18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

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Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUcation of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks.....$8 00
Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

☞ The next term commences Aug. 26, '62.

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MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 & 223, Cor. of Liberty & Irwin sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug6

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No 237 South 2d stree

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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments aug 28

J. D. WILSON, S. B. M'ELROY, JAMES FINLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address
DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,
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Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate. [a

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monaies, P Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelops &c., &c., at HENRY'S.,

WHITE LEAD, at HENRY'S.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Nature Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut and Dry, at HENRY'S

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brush Blacking, Ink, Castor and Sweet Oil, HENRY'S.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial at HENRY'S.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, GORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. May 7.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amt in stamps or silver. Year $1.00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES.* Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all *varieties.*
NAILS by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes,
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER

☞ For particulars address the Principal

S. B MERCER. Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of OCTAVIA ALLISON, late of Greene tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES ALLISON, Greene, tp.,
aug6 Executor.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

THE
SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

WESTERN PENN'A.

And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.;

—ALSO—

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Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of 14 weeks.....$40 66
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ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of HENRY CAMPBELL, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON,
June 25 1862. Administrator.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the COURT HOUSE, IN BEAVER.

These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens which will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857. C. A. GRIF IN.
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(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

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Jan. 20, 1862

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CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRENTFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. E. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should accept twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chief diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTERY, IL., writes, 24 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral*, is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

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We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and respect,

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be obtained for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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S. RODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

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LIVER COMPLAINT

AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
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D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 13th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of all, which, together with its excellent qualities, renders it a universal favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "the one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz: Sellers' Cough Syrup.

A. G. CUSHING.

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From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

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Price 25 Cents.

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Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. This alarming mortality badly calls for increased watchfulness, and for greater care in the selection of the remedy. The wrecking opposition of many physicians to attempted worm medicines is in a measure justified by the injurious qualities of some of the vermifuges, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even if some of the latter are as harmless as they are ineffectual*, the DELAY IN THEIR USE may cost life. No thoughtful, sensible mother, will thus trifle with the life of her child.

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We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public *for more than a quarter of a century*, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety, as well as the certainty* of its effect.

Notice.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to reccommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

Price 25 Cents.

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TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

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Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS*, cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Store. If they cannot, send to us and the DENTAL TREASURY, Price ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

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The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We shall make the powder for the teeth we have used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience" with bill.

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